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Introduction to the Use Categories

1.4.010 Purpose

This Chapter classifies land uses and activities into use categories on the basis of common functional, product, or physical characteristics, as follows:

- A. Categorization.** Uses are assigned to the category whose description most closely describes the nature of the primary use. The “Characteristics” subsection of each use category describes the characteristics of each use category. Developments may have more than one primary use. Developments may also have one or more accessory uses.
- B. Interpretation.** When a use’s category is not clearly identifiable, the Community Development Director, through a Type II procedure, determines the applicable use category. The following is considered to determine what use category the use is in, and whether the activities constitute primary uses or accessory uses:
- The description of the activity(ies) in relationship to the characteristics of each use category;
 - The relative amount of site or floor space and equipment devoted to the activity;
 - Relative amounts of sales from each activity;
 - The customer type for each activity;
 - The relative number of employees in each activity;
 - Hours of operation;
 - Building and site arrangement;
 - Vehicles used with the activity;
 - The relative number of vehicle trips generated by the activity;
 - Signs;
 - How the use advertises itself; and
 - Whether the activity would function independently of the other activities on the site.

- C. Developments with multiple primary uses.** When all primary uses of a development fall within one use category, then the development is assigned to that use category. For example, a development that contains a retail bakery and a cafe would be classified in the Retail Sales and Service category because all the primary uses are in that category. When the primary uses of a development fall within different use categories, each primary use is classified in the applicable category and is subject to the regulations for that category.
- D. Accessory uses.** Accessory uses are allowed by right in conjunction with the use unless stated otherwise in the regulations. Also, unless otherwise stated, they are subject to the same regulations as the primary use. Typical accessory uses are listed as examples with the categories.
- E. Use of examples.** The “Examples” subsection of each use category provides a list of examples of uses that are included in the use category. The names of uses on the lists are generic. They are based on the common meaning of the terms and not on what a specific use may call itself. For example, a use whose business name is “Wholesale Liquidation” but that sells mostly to consumers, would be included in the Retail Sales and Service category rather than the Wholesale Sales category. This is because the actual activity on the site matches the description of the Retail Sales and Service category.

Residential Use Categories

1.4.100 Household Living

- A. Characteristics.** Household Living is characterized by the residential occupancy of a dwelling unit by a household. Where units are rented, tenancy is arranged on a month-to-month basis, or for a longer period. Uses where tenancy may be arranged for a shorter period are not considered residential. They are considered to be a form of transient lodging (see the Retail Sales and Service and Community Service categories). Apartment complexes that have accessory services such as food service, dining rooms, and housekeeping are included as Household Living. Single Room Occupancy (SRO) housing that do not have totally self-contained dwelling units are also included if at least two thirds of the units are rented on a monthly basis. SROs may have a common food preparation area, but meals are prepared individually by the residents. In addition, residential homes as defined by the State of Oregon are included in the Household Living category.
- B. Accessory Uses.** Accessory uses commonly found are recreational activities, raising of pets, hobbies, gardens, and parking of the occupants' vehicles. Home occupations, accessory dwelling units, day cares and bed and breakfast inns are accessory uses that are subject to additional regulations. Family day cares are accessory uses so long as they meet the definition in this code.
- C. Examples.** Uses include living in houses, duplexes, apartments, condominiums, retirement center apartments, manufactured housing, and other structures with self-contained dwelling units. Examples also include living in SROs if the provisions are met regarding length of stay and separate meal preparation.
- D. Exceptions.**
1. Lodging in a dwelling unit or SRO where less than two thirds of the units are rented on a monthly basis is considered a hotel or motel use and is classified in the Retail Sales and Service category.
 2. SROs that contain programs which include common dining are classified as Group Living.
 3. Lodging in recreational vehicles and/or motor homes for more than 14 days (2 calendar weeks) in any 6 months is a prohibited accessory use unless a Temporary Use Permit has been granted. (See Chapter 4.9.)
 4. In certain situations, lodging where tenancy may be arranged for periods less than one month may be classified as a Community Service use, such as short term housing or mass shelter.

1.4.110 Group Living

A. Characteristics. Group Living is characterized by the residential occupancy of a structure by a group of people who do not meet the definition of Household Living. The size of the group will be larger than the average size of a household. Tenancy is arranged on a month-to-month basis, or for a longer period. Uses where tenancy may be arranged for a shorter period are not considered residential. They are considered to be a form of transient lodging (see the Retail Sales and Service and Community Service categories). Generally, Group Living structures have a common eating area for residents. The residents may or may not receive any combination of care, training, or treatment, as long as they also reside at the site. Group Living may include the State definition of residential facility (see Chapter 1.3.300, Definitions).

B. Accessory Uses. Accessory uses commonly found are recreational facilities, parking of autos for the occupants and staff, and parking of vehicles for the facility.

C. Examples. Examples include dormitories; fraternities and sororities; monasteries and convents; nursing and convalescent homes; some group homes for the physically disabled, mentally retarded, or emotionally disturbed; congregate care facilities; some residential programs for drug and alcohol treatment; and alternative or post incarceration facilities.

D. Exceptions.

1. Lodging where tenancy may be arranged for periods less than one month is considered a hotel or motel use and is classified in the Retail Sales and Service category. However, in certain situations, lodging where tenancy may be arranged for periods less than one month may be classified as a Community Service use such as short term housing.
2. Lodging where the residents meet the definition of Household, and where tenancy is arranged on a month-to-month basis, or for a longer period is classified as Household Living.
3. Facilities for people who are under judicial detainment and are under the supervision of sworn officers are included in the Detention Facilities category.

Commercial Use Categories

1.4.200 Commercial Outdoor Recreation

- A. Characteristics.** Commercial Outdoor Recreation uses are large, generally commercial uses that provide continuous recreation or entertainment oriented activities. They generally take place outdoors. They may take place in a number of structures which are arranged together in an outdoor setting.
- B. Accessory Uses.** Accessory uses may include concessions, restaurants, parking, caretaker's quarters, and maintenance facilities.
- C. Examples.** Examples include amusement parks, theme parks, golf driving ranges, miniature golf facilities, and marinas.
- D. Exceptions.**
1. Golf courses are classified as Parks and Open Space.
 2. Uses that draw large numbers of people to periodic events, rather than on a continuous basis, are classified as Major Event Entertainment.

1.4.210 Commercial Parking

- A. Characteristics.** Commercial Parking facilities provide parking that is not accessory to a specific use. A fee may or may not be charged. A facility that provides both accessory parking for a specific use and regular fee parking for people not connected to the use is also classified as a Commercial Parking facility.
- B. Accessory Uses.** In a parking structure only, accessory uses may include car washing, and vehicle repair activities.
- C. Examples.** Examples include short- and long-term fee parking facilities, commercial district shared parking lots, commercial shuttle parking, and mixed parking lots (partially for a specific use, partly for rent to others).
- D. Exceptions.**
1. Parking facilities that are accessory to a use, but which charge the public to park for occasional events nearby, are not considered Commercial Parking facilities.
 2. Parking facilities that are accessory to a primary use are not considered Commercial Parking uses, even if the operator leases the facility to the primary use or charges a fee to the individuals who park in the facility. See Accessory Parking Facilities in Chapter 1.3.300, Definitions.

3. Public transit park-and-ride facilities are classified as Basic Utilities.

1.4.220 Quick Vehicle Servicing

A. Characteristics. Quick Vehicle Servicing uses provide direct services for motor vehicles where the driver generally waits in the car before and while the service is performed. The development will include a drive-through facility and the area where the service is performed (See Chapter 1. 300, Definitions). Full-serve and mini-serve gas stations are always classified as a primary use (Quick Vehicle Servicing), rather than an accessory use, even when they are in conjunction with other uses.

B. Accessory Uses. Accessory uses may include auto repair and tire sales.

C. Examples. Examples include full-serve and mini-serve gas stations, unattended card key stations, car washes, and quick lubrication services.

D. Exceptions.

1. Truck stops are classified as Industrial Service.
2. Refueling facilities for the vehicles that belong to a specific use (fleet vehicles) which are on the site where the vehicles are kept, are accessory to the use.

1.4.230 Major Event Entertainment

A. Characteristics. Major Event Entertainment uses are characterized by activities and structures that draw large numbers of people to specific events or shows. Activities are generally of a spectator nature.

B. Accessory Uses. Accessory uses may include restaurants, bars, concessions, parking, maintenance facilities and caretaker housing.

C. Examples. Examples include sports arenas, racetracks (auto, horse, dog, etc.), BMX tracks, rodeos, auditoriums, exhibition and meeting areas, outdoor amphitheaters, and fairgrounds.

D. Exceptions.

1. Exhibition and meeting areas with less than 10,000 square feet of total event area are classified as Retail Sales and Service.
2. Banquet halls that are part of hotels or restaurants are accessory to those uses, which are included in the Retail Sales and Service category.
3. Theaters, including drive-in theaters, are classified as Retail Sales and Service.
4. School ballfields and sports facilities are classified as accessory to Schools when part of same development site. When developed separately, they are classified as Parks and Open Space.

1.4.240 Educational Services, Commercial

- A. **Characteristics.** Commercial Educational Service uses are characterized by activities conducted in an office setting and generally focusing on serving students with supplemental education, enrichment, and/or tutoring.
- B. **Accessory uses.** Accessory uses may include incidental retail (e.g., sale of instructional materials), parking, or other amenities primarily for the use of employees and customers.
- C. **Examples.** Examples include tutoring centers, computer classes, after school math and reading centers, and arts and crafts classes.

1.4.250 Office

- A. **Characteristics.** Office uses are characterized by activities conducted in an office setting and generally focusing on business, government, professional, medical, or financial services.
- B. **Accessory uses.** Accessory uses may include cafeterias, health facilities, parking, or other amenities primarily for the use of employees in the firm or building.
- C. **Examples.** Examples include professional services such as lawyers, accountants, engineers, or architects; financial businesses such as lenders, brokerage houses, bank headquarters, or real estate agents; data processing; sales offices; government offices and public utility offices; TV and radio studios; medical and dental clinics, and medical and dental labs.

D. Exceptions.

1. Offices that are part of and are located with a firm in another category are considered accessory to the firm's primary activity. Headquarters offices, when in conjunction with or adjacent to a primary use in another category, are considered part of the other category.
2. Contractors and others who perform construction or similar services off-site are included in the Office category if equipment and materials are not stored on the site and fabrication, services, or similar work is not carried on at the site.
3. Animal clinics and kennels that board overnight are considered Retail Sales and Service.

1.4.260 General Commercial Retail Sales and Service

- A. **Characteristics.** Retail Sales and Service firms are involved in the sale, lease or rent of new or used products to the general public. They may also provide personal services or entertainment, or provide product repair or services for consumer and business goods.

B. Accessory uses. Accessory uses may include offices, storage of goods, manufacture or repackaging of goods for on-site sale, and parking.

C. Examples. Examples include uses from the four subgroups listed below:

1. Sales-oriented: Stores selling, leasing, or renting the following items, provided that yards and buildable areas shall not be used for the storage or display of used building materials or any scrap or salvage operation, storage or sale: consumer, home, and business goods including art, art supplies, bicycles, clothing, dry goods, electronic equipment, fabric, furniture, garden supplies, gifts, groceries, hardware, home improvements, household products, jewelry, pets, pet food, pharmaceuticals, plants, printed material, stationery, and videos; food sales, and sales or leasing of consumer vehicles including passenger vehicles, motorcycles, light and medium trucks, and other recreational vehicles, in conjunction with an office.
2. Personal service-oriented: Branch banks; urgency medical care; laundromats; photographic studios; photocopy and blueprint services; hair, tanning, and personal care services; tax preparers, accountants, real estate, legal, financial services; business, martial arts, and other trade schools; dance or music classes; taxidermists; mortuaries; veterinarians; kennels limited to boarding, with no breeding; and animal grooming.
3. Entertainment-oriented: Restaurants, cafes, delicatessens, taverns, and bars; indoor or outdoor continuous entertainment activities such as bowling alleys, ice rinks, and game arcades; pool halls; indoor firing ranges; theaters, health clubs, gyms, membership clubs, and lodges; hotels, motels, recreational vehicle parks, and other temporary lodging with an average length of stay of less than 30 days.
4. Repair-oriented: Repair of TVs, bicycles, clocks, watches, shoes, guns, appliances and office equipment; photo or laundry drop off; quick printing; recycling drop-off; tailor; locksmith; and upholsterer.

D. Exceptions.

1. Lumber yards and other building material sales that sell primarily to contractors and do not have a retail orientation are classified as Wholesale Sales.
2. Hotels, restaurants, and other services that are part of a truck stop are considered accessory to the truck stop that is classified as Industrial Service.
3. In certain situations, hotels and motels may be classified as a Community Service use, such as short-term housing or mass shelter. See Community Services.
4. Kennels that are limited to boarding, with no breeding are classified as Retail Sales and Service.

1.4.265 Downtown Retail Sales and Services

- A. Characteristics.** Downtown Retail Sales and Service firms are involved in the sale, lease or rent of new or used products to the general public within the Downtown Historic District. They may also provide personal services or entertainment, or provide some types of product repair or services for consumer and business goods.
- B. Accessory uses.** Accessory uses may include offices, storage of goods for sale, manufacture or repackaging of goods for on-site sale, sidewalk displays and parking.
- C. Examples.** Examples include uses from the three subgroups listed below:
1. Indoor Sales-oriented: Stores selling, leasing, or renting consumer, home, and business goods including art, art supplies, bicycles, clothing, dry goods, electronic equipment, fabric, furniture, garden supplies, gifts, groceries, hardware, home improvements, household products, jewelry, pets, pet food, pharmaceuticals, plants, printed material, stationery, videos, food sales, and sales or leasing of small consumer vehicles such as bicycles, motorcycles, ATVs, and other small recreational vehicles.
 2. Personal service-oriented: Branch banks, except drive-ins; urgency medical care; photographic studios; photocopy and blueprint services; hair, tanning, and personal care services; tax preparers, accountants, real estate, legal, financial services; business, martial arts, and other trade schools; dance or music classes; mortuaries; veterinarians; and animal grooming.
 3. Entertainment-oriented: Restaurants, cafes, delicatessens, taverns, and bars, except drive-ins; pool halls; theaters, health clubs, gyms, membership clubs, and lodges; hotels, motels, and Bed & Breakfast Inns.
- D. Exceptions.**
1. Lumber yards and other building material sales that sell primarily to contractors and do not have a retail orientation are classified as Wholesale Sales.
 2. Hotels, restaurants, and other services that are part of a truck stop are considered accessory to the truck stop which is classified as Industrial Service.
 3. In certain situations, hotels and motels may be classified as a Community Service use, such as short term housing or mass shelter. See Community Services.
 4. Kennels that are limited to boarding, with no breeding are classified as Retail Sales and Service.
 5. Repair-oriented Services are classified as General Commercial Retail Sales and Services.

1.4.270 Tourist-Oriented Retail Sales and Services

- A. Characteristics.** Tourist-Oriented Retail Sales and Service firms are involved in the sale, lease or rent of new or used products to the general public. They may also provide personal services or entertainment, or provide some types of product repair or services for consumer and business goods.
- B. Accessory uses.** Accessory uses may include offices, storage of goods for sale, manufacture or repackaging of goods for on-site sale, and parking.
- C. Examples.** Examples include uses from the three subgroups listed below:
1. Sales-oriented: Stores selling, leasing, or renting consumer, home, and business goods including antiques, imports and souvenirs, art, art supplies, gifts, novelty shops, candy, jewelry, sporting goods and recreational equipment; rental agencies for automobiles, bicycles, trucks, trailers, boats and motorcycles;
 2. Personal service-oriented: tourist information center; hair, tanning and personal care services; photographic studios; tax preparers, accountants, real estate, legal, financial services; urgency medical care;
 3. Entertainment-oriented: Restaurants, cafes, delicatessens, taverns, and bars, including drive-ins; movie theatres, legitimate theaters and studios; museums; recreation clubs; health clubs, gyms, membership clubs, and lodges; hotels and motels.

D. Exceptions.

1. Lumber yards and other building material sales that sell primarily to contractors and do not have a retail orientation are classified as Wholesale Sales.
2. Hotels, restaurants, and other services that are part of a truck stop are considered accessory to the truck stop that is classified as Industrial Service.
6. In certain situations, hotels and motels may be classified as a Community Service use, such as short-term housing or mass shelter. See Community Services.
7. Kennels that are limited to boarding, with no breeding are classified as Retail Sales and Service.

1.4.275 Outdoor Retail Sales and Services

- A. Characteristics.** Outdoor Retail Sales and Service firms are involved in the sale, lease or rent of new or used products that are not principally contained within an enclosed space to the general public. They may also provide personal services or entertainment, or provide product repair or services for consumer and business goods that are typically shown or displayed outdoors.

- B. Accessory uses.** Accessory uses may include offices, storage of goods, manufacture or repackaging of goods for on-site sale, service and product repair, and parking.
- C. Examples.** Examples include outdoor plant sales; sales or leasing of consumer vehicles including passenger vehicles, motorcycles, light and medium trucks and other recreation vehicles; recreational vehicle parks with an average length stay of less than 30 days; recycling drop-off; outdoor firing ranges.

D. Exceptions.

1. Repair and service of consumer motor vehicles, motorcycles, and light and medium trucks are classified as Vehicle Repair. Repair and service of industrial vehicles and equipment, and heavy trucks are classified as Industrial Service.
2. Sales, rental, or leasing of heavy trucks and equipment is classified as Wholesale Sales.
3. The sale of landscape materials, including bark chips and compost not in conjunction with a primary retail use, is classified as Industrial Service.

1.4.280 Self-Service Storage

- A. Characteristics.** Self-Service Storage uses provide separate storage areas for individual or business uses. The storage areas are designed to allow private access by the tenant for storing personal property.
- B. Accessory uses.** Accessory uses may include security and leasing offices. Living quarters for one resident manager per site are allowed. Other living quarters are subject to the regulations for Residential Uses. Use of the storage areas for sales, service and repair operations, or manufacturing is not considered accessory to the Self-Service Storage use. The rental of trucks or equipment is also not considered accessory to a Self-Service Storage use.
- C. Examples.** Examples include single story and multistory facilities that provide individual storage areas for rent, and may offer space for RV trailer and boat storage. These uses are also called mini warehouses.
- D. Exceptions.** A transfer and storage business where there are no individual storage areas or where employees are the primary movers of the goods to be stored or transferred is in the Warehouse and Freight Movement category.

1.4.285 Vehicle Repair

- A. Characteristics.** Firms servicing passenger vehicles, light and medium trucks and other consumer motor vehicles such as motorcycles, boats and recreational vehicles. Generally, the customer does not wait at the site while the service or repair is being performed. (Different than Quick Vehicle Services category.)

- B. Accessory Uses.** Accessory uses may include offices, sales of parts, and vehicle storage.
- C. Examples.** Examples include vehicle repair, transmission or muffler shop, auto body shop, alignment shop, auto or boat upholstery shop, auto detailing, and tire sales and mounting.
- D. Exceptions.** Repair and service of industrial vehicles and equipment, and of heavy trucks; towing and vehicle storage; and vehicle wrecking and salvage are classified as Industrial Service.

Industrial Use Categories

1.4.300 Light Industrial Service

- A. Characteristics.** Light Industrial Service firms are engaged in the repair or servicing of light industrial, business or consumer machinery, equipment, products or by-products. Firms that service consumer goods do so by mainly providing centralized services for separate retail outlets. Contractors and building maintenance services and similar uses perform services off-site. Few customers, especially the general public, come to the site.
- B. Accessory uses.** Accessory uses may include offices, parking, storage, rail spur or lead lines.
- C. Examples.** Examples include small welding shops; machine shops; tool repair; electric motor repair; repair of scientific or professional instruments; sales, repair, storage of building materials; towing and vehicle storage; truck stops; building, heating, plumbing or electrical contractors; printing, publishing and lithography; exterminators; recycling operations; janitorial and building maintenance services; research and development laboratories; laundry, dry-cleaning, and carpet cleaning plants; and photofinishing laboratories; carwashes.
- D. Exceptions.**
1. Contractors and others who perform Industrial Services off-site are included in the Office category, if equipment and materials are not stored at the site, and fabrication, or similar work is not carried on at the site.
 2. Hotels, restaurants, and other services that are part of a truck stop are considered accessory to the truck stop.

1.4.310 Medium/Heavy Industrial Service

- A. Characteristics.** Industrial Service firms are engaged in the repair or servicing of medium to heavy industrial, business or consumer machinery, equipment, products or by-products. Few customers, especially the general public, come to the site.
- B. Accessory uses.** Accessory uses may include offices, parking, storage, rail spur or lead lines.
- C. Examples.** Examples include salvage or wrecking of heavy machinery or metal; auto and truck salvage and wrecking; heavy truck servicing and repair; heavy machinery servicing and repair; tire retreading or recapping; fuel oil distributors; solid fuel yards; welding shops over 10,000 square feet in size.

D. Exceptions.

1. Contractors and others who perform Industrial Services off-site are included in the Office category, if equipment and materials are not stored at the site, and fabrication, or similar work is not carried on at the site.
2. Hotels, restaurants, and other services that are part of a truck stop are considered accessory to the truck stop.

1.4.320 Light Manufacturing and Production

A. Characteristics. Manufacturing and Production firms are involved in the manufacturing, processing, fabrication, packaging, or assembly of goods. Natural, man-made, raw, secondary, or partially completed materials may be used. Products may be finished or semi-finished and are generally made for the wholesale market, for transfer to other plants, or to order for firms or consumers. Goods are generally not displayed or sold on site, but if so, they are a subordinate part of sales. Relatively few customers come to the manufacturing site.

B. Accessory uses. Accessory uses may include offices, cafeterias, parking, employee recreational facilities, warehouses, storage yards, rail spur or lead lines, repair facilities, or truck fleets. Living quarters for one caretaker per site are allowed. Other living quarters are subject to the regulations for Residential Uses.

C. Examples. Examples include processing of food and related products; catering establishments; and wineries; weaving or production of textiles or apparel; woodworking, including cabinet makers; movie production facilities; ship and boat building; production or fabrication of metals or metal products including enameling and galvanizing; manufacture or assembly of light machinery, equipment, instruments, including musical instruments, precision items, and other electrical items; production of artwork and toys; sign making; and the production of prefabricated structures, including mobile homes.

D. Exceptions.

1. Manufacturing of goods to be sold primarily on-site and to the general public is classified as Retail Sales and Service.
2. Manufacture and production of goods from composting organic material is classified as Waste-Related uses.

1.4.330 Medium/Heavy Manufacturing and Production

A. Characteristics. Manufacturing and Production firms are involved in the medium to heavy manufacturing, processing, or fabrication of goods. Natural, man-made, raw, secondary, or partially completed materials may be used. Products may be finished or semi-finished and are generally made for the wholesale market, for transfer to other plants, or to order for firms or

consumers. Goods are generally not displayed or sold on site, but if so, they are a subordinate part of sales. Relatively few customers come to the manufacturing site.

- B. Accessory uses.** Accessory uses may include offices, cafeterias, parking, employee recreational facilities, warehouses, storage yards, rail spur or lead lines, repair facilities, or truck fleets. Living quarters for one caretaker per site are allowed. Other living quarters are subject to the regulations for Residential Uses.
- C. Examples.** Examples include manufacturing and assembling of chemicals such as alcohol, ammonia, acid, paint, cement, glue, etc.; automobile painting; bottling plants; lumber mills; pulp or paper mills; textile manufacturing or assembling; welding shop; crematory; blast furnace or coke ovens; fertilizer; food smoking or canning; metal fabrication; incineration of garbage, dead animals, etc.; breweries and distilleries; slaughter houses, and meat packing; lumber mills, pulp and paper mills, and other wood products manufacturing; production of chemical, rubber, leather, clay, bone, plastic, stone, or glass materials or products; concrete batching and asphalt mixing; production or fabrication of metals or metal products including enameling and galvanizing; manufacture or assembly of heavy machinery, equipment, and vehicles; and the production of energy.

D. Exceptions.

1. Manufacturing of goods to be sold primarily on-site and to the general public is classified as Retail Sales and Service.
2. Manufacture and production of goods from composting organic material is classified as Waste-Related uses.

1.4.340 Warehouse, Freight Movement, and Distribution

- A. Characteristics.** Warehouse, Freight Movement, and Distribution involves the storage, or movement of goods for themselves or other firms. Goods are generally delivered to other firms or the final consumer, except for some will-call pickups. There is little on-site sales activity with the customer present.
- B. Accessory uses.** Accessory uses may include offices, truck fleet parking and maintenance areas, rail spur or lead lines, and repackaging of goods.
- C. Examples.** Examples include separate warehouses used by retail stores such as furniture and appliance stores; household moving and general freight storage; cold storage plants, including frozen food lockers; storage of weapons and ammunition; major wholesale distribution centers; truck, marine, or air freight terminals; bus barns; parcel services; major post offices; grain terminals; and the stockpiling of sand, gravel, or other aggregate materials.

D. Exceptions.

1. Uses that involve the transfer or storage of solid or liquid wastes are classified as Waste-Related uses.
2. Mini-warehouses are classified as Self-Service Storage uses.

1.4.350 Waste-Related

A. Characteristics. Waste-Related uses are characterized by uses that receive solid or liquid wastes from others for disposal on the site or for transfer to another location, uses that collect sanitary wastes, or uses that manufacture or produce goods or energy from the biological decomposition of organic material. Waste-Related uses also include uses that receive hazardous wastes from others and are subject to the regulations of OAR 340.100-110, Hazardous Waste Management.

B. Accessory Uses. Accessory uses may include recycling of materials, offices, and repackaging and transshipment of by-products.

C. Examples. Examples include sanitary landfills, limited use landfills, waste composting, energy recovery plants, sewer treatment plants, portable sanitary collection equipment storage and pumping, and hazardous-waste-collection sites.

D. Exceptions.

1. Disposal of clean fill, as defined in OAR 340-093-0030, is considered a fill, not a Waste-Related use.
2. Sewer pipes that serve a development are considered a Basic Utility.

1.4.360 Wholesale Sales

A. Characteristics. Wholesale Sales firms are involved in the sale, lease, or rent of products primarily intended for industrial, institutional, or commercial businesses. The uses emphasize on-site sales or order taking and often include display areas. Businesses may or may not be open to the general public, but sales to the general public are limited as a result of the way in which the firm operates. Products may be picked up on site or delivered to the customer.

B. Accessory uses. Accessory uses may include offices, product repair, warehouses, parking, minor fabrication services, and repackaging of goods.

C. Examples. Examples include sale or rental of machinery, equipment, heavy trucks, building materials, special trade tools, welding supplies, machine parts, electrical supplies, janitorial supplies, restaurant equipment, and store fixtures; mail order houses; and wholesalers of food, clothing, auto parts, building hardware, and office supplies.

D. Exceptions.

1. Firms that engage primarily in sales to the general public are classified as Retail Sales and Service.
2. Firms that engage in sales on a membership basis are classified as either Retail Sales and Service or Wholesale Sales, based on a consideration of characteristics of the use.
3. Firms that are primarily storing goods with little on-site business activity are classified as Warehouse, Freight Movement, and Distribution.

Institutional and Civic Use Categories

1.4.400 Basic Utilities

A. Characteristics. Basic Utilities are infrastructure services that need to be located in or near the area where the service is provided. Basic Utility uses generally do not have regular employees at the site. Services may be public or privately provided. All public utility facilities are Basic Utilities.

B. Accessory uses. Accessory uses may include parking; service buildings; and control, monitoring, data or transmission equipment..

C. Examples. Examples include water and sewer pump stations; sewage disposal and conveyance systems; electrical substations; water towers and reservoirs; water quality and flow control facilities; water conveyance systems; stormwater facilities and conveyance systems; telephone exchanges; bus stops or turnarounds; and emergency communication broadcast facilities.

D. Exceptions.

1. Services where people are generally present, other than bus stops or turnarounds, transit centers, and public safety facilities, are classified as Community Services or Offices.
2. Utility offices where employees or customers are generally present are classified as Offices.
3. Bus barns are classified as Warehouse and Freight Movement.
4. Public or private passageways, including easements, for the express purpose of transmitting or transporting electricity, gas, oil, water, sewage, communication signals, or other similar services on a regional level are classified as Rail Lines and Utility Corridors.

1.4.410 Colleges

A. Characteristics. This category includes colleges and other institutions of higher learning that offer courses of general or specialized study leading to a degree. They are certified by the State Board of Higher Education or by a recognized accrediting agency. Colleges tend to be in campus-like settings or on multiple blocks, though they may be contained in a single building.

B. Accessory Uses. Accessory uses include offices, housing for students, food service, laboratories, health and sports facilities, theaters, meeting areas, parking, maintenance facilities, and support commercial.

C. Examples. Examples include universities, liberal arts colleges, community colleges, nursing and medical schools not accessory to a hospital, computer schools, higher education religious schools, and seminaries.

D. Exceptions. Business and trade schools are classified as Retail Sales and Service.

1.4.420 Community Services

A. Characteristics. Community Services are uses of a public, nonprofit, or charitable nature generally providing a local service to people of the community. Generally, they provide the service on the site or have employees at the site on a regular basis, or provide a central location for service delivery. The service is ongoing, not just for special events. Community centers or facilities that have membership provisions are open to the general public to join at any time (for instance, any senior citizen could join a senior center). The use may provide mass shelter or short term housing where tenancy may be arranged for periods of less than one month when operated by a public or non-profit agency. The use may also provide special counseling, education, or training of a public, nonprofit or charitable nature.

B. Accessory uses. Accessory uses may include offices; meeting areas; food preparation areas; parking, health and therapy areas; daycare uses; athletic facilities; assembly areas; radio communication equipment; and overnight detention facilities.

C. Examples. Examples include city hall, police stations, fire stations, libraries, museums, senior centers, community centers, publicly owned swimming pools, youth club facilities, hospices, ambulance stations, public utility offices and distribution centers, drug and alcohol centers, social service facilities, mass shelters or short term housing when operated by a public or non-profit agency, vocational training for the physically or mentally disabled, soup kitchens, and surplus food distribution centers.

D. Exceptions.

1. Private lodges, clubs, and private or commercial athletic or health clubs are classified as Retail Sales and Service. Commercial museums (such as a wax museum) are in Retail Sales and Service.
2. Parks are in Parks and Open Areas.
3. Uses where tenancy is arranged on a month-to-month basis, or for a longer period are residential, and are classified as Household or Group Living.
4. Public safety facilities are classified as Basic Utilities.

1.4.430 Daycare

- A. Characteristics.** Daycare use includes day or evening care of two or more children outside of the children’s homes, for a fee. Daycare uses also include the daytime care of teenagers or adults who need assistance or supervision.
- B. Accessory Uses.** Accessory uses include: offices, play areas, and parking.
- C. Examples.** Examples include preschools, nursery schools, latch key programs, and adult daycare programs.
- D. Exceptions.** Daycare use does not include care given by the parents, guardians, or relatives of the children, or by babysitters. Daycare use also does not include care given by a “family daycare” provider as defined by ORS 657A. 250 if the care is given to 12 or fewer children at any one time including the children of the provider. Family daycare is care regularly given in the family living quarters of the provider’s home.

1.4.440 Medical Centers

- A. Characteristics.** Medical Centers includes uses providing medical or surgical care to patients and offering overnight care. Medical centers tend to be on multiple blocks or in campus settings.
- B. Accessory uses.** Accessory uses include outpatient clinics, offices, laboratories, teaching facilities, meeting areas, cafeterias, parking, maintenance facilities, and housing facilities for staff or trainees.
- C. Examples.** Examples include hospitals and medical complexes that include hospitals and assisted living facilities.
- D. Exceptions.**
 - 1. Uses that provide exclusive care and planned treatment or training for psychiatric, alcohol, or drug problems, where patients are residents of the program, are classified in the Group Living category.
 - 2. Medical clinics that provide care where patients are generally not kept overnight are classified as Office.
 - 3. Urgency medical care clinics are classified as Retail Sales and Service.

1.4.450 Parks and Open Areas

- A. **Characteristics.** Parks and Open Areas are uses of land focusing on natural areas, large areas consisting mostly of vegetative landscaping and active or passive outdoor recreation, playgrounds, historic or cultural sites, community gardens, or public squares. Lands tend to have few structures.
- B. **Accessory uses.** Accessory uses may include clubhouses, maintenance facilities, play structures, athletic facilities, restrooms, open picnic shelters, sign kiosks, concessions, caretaker’s quarters, boat launches, multi-use trails, and parking.
- C. **Examples.** Examples include parks, golf courses, cemeteries, public squares, plazas, recreational trails, botanical gardens, boat launching areas, nature preserves, historic sites, archeological sites, community baseball fields, and land used for grazing that is not part of a farm or ranch.

1.4.460 Religious Institutions and Places of Worship

- A. **Characteristics.** Religious Institutions are intended to primarily provide meeting areas for religious activities.
- B. **Accessory uses.** Accessory uses include Sunday school facilities, parking, caretaker’s housing, daycare, one transitional housing unit, and group living facilities such as convents. A transitional housing unit is a housing unit for one household where the average length of stay is less than 60 days. Religious schools, when accessory to a religious institution, are not considered a primary use.
- C. **Examples.** Examples include churches, temples, synagogues, and mosques. See also, Religious Schools included in 1.4.480 Schools.

1.4.470 Schools

- A. **Characteristics.** This category includes public and private schools, secular or parochial, at the primary, elementary, middle, junior high, or high school level, which provide state mandated basic education.
- B. **Accessory uses.** Accessory uses include play areas, cafeterias, recreational and sport facilities, auditoriums, and before- or after-school daycare.
- C. **Examples.** Examples include public and private daytime schools, boarding schools and military academies.
- D. **Exceptions.**
 - 1. Preschools are classified as Daycare uses.

2. Business and trade schools are classified as Retail Sales and Service.

Other Use Categories

1.4.500 Agriculture

- A. Characteristics.** Agriculture includes activities that raise, produce or keep plants or animals.
- B. Accessory uses.** Accessory uses include dwellings for proprietors and employees of the use, and animal training.
- C. Examples.** Examples include breeding or raising of fowl or other animals; dairy farms; stables; riding academies; kennels or other animal boarding places; farming, truck gardening, forestry, tree farming; and wholesale plant nurseries.
- D. Exceptions.**
1. Processing of animal or plant products, including milk, and feed lots, are classified as Manufacturing and Production.
 2. Livestock auctions are classified as Wholesale Sales.
 3. Plant nurseries that are oriented to retail sales are classified as Outdoor Retail Sales and Service.
 4. When kennels are limited to boarding, with no breeding, the City may determine the use category is Agriculture or Retail Sales and Service.

1.4.520 Wireless Telecommunication Facilities

- A. Characteristics.** Wireless Telecommunication Facilities includes all devices, equipment, machinery, structures or supporting elements designed and/or used for the purpose of transmitting, receiving, and relaying voice and data signals from antennae, towers and ancillary facilities, including those that produce non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation within the range of frequencies from 100 KHz to 300 GHz and operating as a discrete unit to produce a signal or message. Towers may be self-supporting, guyed, or mounted on poles or buildings.
- B. Accessory Uses.** Accessory use may include transmitter facility buildings.
- C. Examples.** Examples include broadcast towers, communication/cell towers, and point-to-point microwave towers.
- D. Exceptions.**
1. Amateur radio transmission facilities are not included in this category.

2. Radio and television studios are classified in the Office category.
3. Radio Frequency Transmission Facilities that are public safety facilities are classified as Basic Utilities.

1.4.530 Rail Lines and Utility Corridors

A. Characteristics. This category includes railroad tracks and lines for the movement of trains. The land may be owned or leased by the railroad. The category also includes public or private passageways, including easements, for the express purpose of transmitting or transporting electricity, gas, oil, water, sewage, communication signals, or other similar services on a regional level.

B. Examples. Examples include rail trunk and feeder lines; regional electrical transmission lines; and regional gas and oil pipelines.

C. Exceptions.

1. Railroad lead and spur lines for delivery of rail cars to sites or for unloading of rail cars on specific sites are classified as accessory to the primary use of the site.
2. Rail lines and utility corridors that are located within motor vehicle rights-of-way are not included.
3. Railroad yards are classified in the Railroad Yards category.